

GERMAN CRUISER BEACHED; FOUR ROUTED BY RUSSIANS IN BIG BALTIC BATTLE

Three Squadrons Engaged at Different Times on Same Morning in the Baltic—Other German Ships Reported Damaged.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—When the Russian naval squadron in the Baltic gave battle to five German cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo boats off the east coast of Gothland on July 2 one German cruiser was beached and the other warships were put to flight, according to an official statement issued today by the Russian Admiralty under date of July 2.

The damage to the Russian cruisers was insignificant. The statement follows: "This morning (July 2) along the parallel of the Oostgarn light-house, on the east coast of the island of Gothland, our cruisers encountered in a fog two of the enemy's light cruisers and some torpedo boats and engaged them in battle.

"At 9 o'clock in the morning a German cruiser, badly damaged, lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and the torpedo boats fled.

"At 10 o'clock our squadron encountered the armored cruiser Roon, one light cruiser and one torpedo boat, and renewed the battle.

"At 10:30 o'clock the enemy began to retire towards the south. During the retreat the enemy was joined by another light cruiser. This vessel was attacked by our cruisers and fled. At 11:30 o'clock the pursuit ceased.

"After the battle our squadron was unsuccessfully attacked by submarines.

"The damage to our cruisers was quite insignificant."

LONDON, July 3.—Victory for the Russians, with serious loss to the Germans, is the result of the first big-ship battle in the Baltic, according to reports from neutral sources. The engagement took place off the island of Gothland.

The German mine layer Albatross, attacked by four Russian warships, was run aground at Heerlekan, near Kathammeravik, according to a despatch from Stockholm. Twenty-seven of her crew were killed in the battle and were buried today. Seventy-one wounded have been removed to hospitals. The mine layer, with the survivors of her crew of 335, will be interned today.

Two German battleships are said to have returned to Kiel badly damaged as the result of this battle. The ships are at Wittelsbach and another of the Kaiser class. Still another vessel, a light cruiser of the Magdeburg class, is said to have been sunk. No mention is made anywhere of Russian losses.

If the reports from Copenhagen are to be relied upon the battle in the

COAL ROADS WIN IN SUIT BROUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

Commodities Clause Not Violated by Reading and Jersey Central.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The United States District Court today rendered a decision in favor of the defendants in the Government suit to dissolve the Reading Company and to separate the New Jersey Central Railroad from the Reading.

The suit was against the three Reading companies, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and other concerns and individuals in the coal producing and coal-carrying trade, the object of the action being to break up an alleged combination among them which the Government charged existed in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the commodities clause of the Hepburn Railroad Act.

The court divided the defendants into two groups, one headed by the Reading holding company and the other by the Lehigh Navigation Company. The only connection between the two, the court said, is a certain agreement made in March, 1871, and the court holds that this agreement does not violate the laws of the United States, and therefore that the Lehigh Navigation group need not be further considered. But the Government is allowed to proceed against this group separately if it decides to do so.

The court decided that the commodities clause has not been violated by the Reading companies.

Water Stations for Horses. Hot weather watering stations for the 100,000 horses in New York have been opened by the New York Women's League for Animals. A half million pails of water were given last night to the thousands of horses and thirty work horses. The best known station is in front of the animal hospital at Lafayette and Bond streets, where in the hot days of mid-summer 2,000 horses are watered.

Another watering station has been opened at First Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, near the Harlem Market; the Court House and the Court House and Ninth Street; two in the Bronx, one at Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road and the other at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and West Farms Road, and one in the city.

The water is taken from the hydrants, and there is a liberal supply of pails so that the drivers need not lose any time. A woman member of the league is assigned to each station.

Monkey House Nearer on Probation. Edward Usher, seventeen, of No. 305 East Sixty-ninth Street, was placed on probation for one year today by Magistrate Joseph E. Connelley. He had been found guilty of annoying citizens in the monkey house in Central Park last Sunday. The court told the youth to keep away from the monkey house in the future.

KEY TO ISONZO IS CAPTURED BY ITALIAN FORCES

Austrians Still Hold Nearby Fortifications and Bombard Village, Paris Hears.

PARIS, July 3.—The Italians have occupied the village of Tolmino, on the Isonzo, north of Gorizia, according to a Rome despatch to the Herald. The Austrians still hold neighboring fortifications and are bombarding the village. Italian heavy artillery has been brought up and mounted for use against the forts.

Rome, July 3.—King Victor Emanuel was on the firing line and actually took part in the battle of the Isonzo of June 21 to 23, in which the Italian armies routed the Austrians with heavy losses, according to dispatches received here today.

The example set by their King inspired the Italian troops with a spirit that made them almost invincible, said a despatch to the Giornale d'Italia. They rushed the Austrian trenches without thought of danger and overwhelmed the enemy by the dash with which their charge was carried out.

Large numbers of refugees from the Isonzo district have flocked to Trieste and Gorizia, according to reports received here. Trains bearing Austrian wounded are said to pass through those places several times a day.

Food for the civil population of Gorizia and Trieste is reported to be scarce. There is no bread, but the communities distribute daily small quantities of maize flour. Petroleum is lacking and those persons whose homes are not equipped with electricity are compelled to remain in utter darkness at night.

No newspapers are permitted, and the only news provided is that contained in official statements which are posted on bulletin boards.

Tolmino, the key to the Isonzo Valley, has been considered by the Italians indispensable in their operations toward Gorizia and Trieste. It is protected by strong natural and artificial defenses, and it is said to have been garrisoned by 30,000 Austrians.

Twice Suicide in Hospital. William Kinmond, a prisoner in Flower Hospital since May 27, when he was arrested for having a revolver in his possession, today attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor supposed to have been obtained from some patient.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW!

How to Keep Well, Keep Strong and Keep a Perfect Figure, Told in a Series of Illustrated Lessons



Six Weeks' Course of Exercise and Diet for Women Readers of The Evening World, Arranged by Pauline Furlong, Author of "Beauty Culture at Home."

To-Day's Illustrated Lesson Gives Simple Diet Rules and New Wand Exercises for Correcting Rounded Shoulders and Reducing Bust Measure.

Because of her perfect physical proportions, Pauline Furlong has been named the "American Venus." She is the author of "Beauty Culture at Home," and is an authority on all questions of woman's physical well-being. She will give a course of lessons to the women readers of The Evening World this summer on "How to Make Yourself Well and Strong and Preserve Your Figure."

LESSON VI.

By Pauline Furlong.

To-day marks the end of the first week in the course for curing obesity and increasing health and strength, which I am giving to women readers of The Evening World. Let me forget, I think it would be an excellent plan today to review briefly the essential rules for diet, dress, bathing and breathing, which must accompany any scheme of exercise if the best results are to be obtained.

The woman who wants to reduce must keep careful watch over the pleasures of the palate. Not for her the rich, strongly seasoned made dishes, the delectable pastries, the dainty desserts in which sugar and whipped cream play an important part. Coming down to commoner fare, she must not eat bread, butter, potatoes, cakes and syrup, or any of the products of the pig. She must close the candy box for the summer.

THIS THE BEST TIME OF YEAR TO FIGHT FLESH WITH DIET. "All the things that I like most I am not allowed to eat," the fat woman is perhaps likely to moan after reading this list of must-nots. But even from the point of view of the gourmand, ought most of the articles mentioned to be featured prominently in summer menus?

Even if she is not trying to reduce, it seems to me that the woman with a really cultivated taste will prefer to live chiefly upon green vegetables, fruits and lean meats during the period of warm weather. Such a diet, in its simplicity and in the fact that it puts no undue strain upon the digestive organs, will cause a person who chooses it to suffer less from high temperature than does the man or woman who eats richer food. Gastronomically speaking, this is the best time in the year to win the fight against flesh.

If you are really in earnest about it, the first sacrifice I advise you to make is your luncheon. Take no food at all between breakfast and dinner. I am assuming that you still stick to three meals a day and have not taken on the fashionable addition of afternoon tea and after-theatre supper, both of which functions should be omitted by the woman who wants to grow thin.

I think you will find, as many, many persons have already done, that it is easy to acquire the habit of doing without lunch. Nearly all of us eat more food than we need, especially those of us who live in cities and do not occupy ourselves with severe manual labor outdoors. The woman tiller of the fields can doubtless assimilate her three solid meals daily, but not the woman tender of the gas stove or of the typewriter.

WHAT THE STOUT WOMAN SHOULD EAT AND DRINK. For breakfast the would-be reducer may choose between one egg and a bit of fish, with which unadorned dry toast may be eaten. For dinner the piece of resistance may be beef, lamb,

light, warm coverings and perspire for half an hour.

Many physicians and gymnastic instructors lay stress on the value of deep breathing exercises for the reducer, who is expected to stand in front of an open window every morning and do nothing but breathe. I believe that that time can be put to better use. If you practice vigorous exercises, if you walk a great deal and take up the sports for which you have time and opportunity, you will be made to breathe deeply.

By all means adopt the practice of deep breathing, but make it a habit for twenty-four hours of the day, instead of confining it to a period of ten minutes early in the morning.

NEW WAND EXERCISES TO STRAIGHTEN SHOULDERS. To-day I have three new wand exercises for you. In the first one you assume the normal standing position, but make sure that your feet are about eight inches apart. The wand is held close to either end and pressed lightly against your chest.

Without bending your body either above or below the waist, swing the wand lightly overhead and down until it rests against the upper part of your shoulder blades. Your arms are bent at the elbow, and your uplifted hands are pointing forward, are on a direct level with your shoulders. The latter should not be hollowed in the slightest degree, and your head should remain erect.

This exercise is an excellent corrective to rounded shoulders, and by developing the muscles of the chest and upper arms is bound to reduce the size of the bust measure.

In the third exercise your left hand is brought suddenly down to your side, the palm turned backward and the wand grasped with the tips of the fingers. Your right hand and the end of the wand which it holds are brought up over your head. The wand is directed to keep a close watch and the body is bent forward at the hips.

This exercise tends to reduce both waist and hips, as it brings into play many of the trunk muscles, and, like every movement which requires bending at the hips while the rest of the body is held straight, this one aids in making the hip joint flexible and supple, and therefore increasing the grace of the body.

Begin by repeating each of these movements five times, and gradually increase the repetitions until you can perform the exercises from thirty to fifty times in succession.

If you did not obtain The Evening World measurement chart presented with the first two lessons, send 2 cent stamp and it will be forwarded.

WHEN GEORGIA IS "DRY." Legislature at Once Rules All "Jags" Off the Floor.

ATLANTA, July 3.—State-wide Prohibition went into effect July 1, and every saloon and dispensary was closed. Yet today the House of Representatives passed this new rule:

"No member shall be permitted on the floor of the House while in an intoxicated condition, and the doorkeeper is directed to keep a close watch and eject any member who is intoxicated." Why was this new rule necessary? Some Atlanta people are asking.

BOMB IN CAPITOL FIRED FOR PEACE, WRITER DECLARES

Hundreds Are Roused From Sleep by Explosion in Washington Near Midnight.

SECRET SERVICE IS BUSY.

Washington Paper Was Notified by Mail That Bomb Was to Be Set Off.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Several hours' effort have failed to turn up the slightest clue in the bomb explosion which wrecked the reception room in the Senate end of the Capitol at midnight. Both city and Federal officials are investigating. Elliott Woods, superintendent of the building, believes the outrage was the work of a notorious seer. No one was hurt and the damage can be easily repaired.

The bomb was skillfully made and was operated by a time fuse. Any doubt as to the nature of the explosion was removed today when the Washington Times received a letter, the post mark of which showed it was mailed an hour and a half before the blast, declaring the incident would occur.

After confessing responsibility for the act the letter's author, who signed himself, not in his own hand but with a typewriter, "R. Pearce," added: "This is the exclamation point in my plea for peace."

The letter was dated June 1, but was not mailed until Friday night, the date and hour being plainly shown by the postmark.

From the communication's construction it appeared that the writer had been in Washington for several days looking over the public buildings, undetermined in which one to place his "exclamation point."

It appeared, indeed, that it was written before the Senate was chosen for the purpose, for the letter itself was typewritten, while the word "Senate" was inserted in pencil in a blank space left for the word.

The letter to the Times was a rambling argument against exports of war munitions to Europe.

"By the way," said the writer, at the outset of his argument, "don't blame this on the Germans, or on Bryan. I am an old-fashioned American with a conscience, if it is not sin to have a conscience. . . . Let each nation make her own man-killing machines. Sorry I had to use explosives. (For the last time I hope.) It is the export kind and ought to make noise enough to be heard above the voices that clamor for war and blood money. This explosion is the exclamation point in my appeal for peace."

He closed his letter with a proposal for a referendum on the question of war exports, which he characterized as "a colossal American crime."

Part of the letter was typewritten and part was written with a pen. The handwriting was apparently not that of an uneducated person.

The explosion took place at 11:40 and shook the Capitol building as though it had been an earthquake. Everything in the Senate reception room was smashed; windows were blown out and three telephone booths in the corner of the room were demolished. Fortunately, however, the explosive, whatever it was, was not powerful enough to cause any structural damage.

Superintendent Woods said he thought some one had placed a bomb in one of the west windows alongside of the telephone booth, but he insisted he did not know how a stranger could have gotten into the room, as the Capitol had been closed for several hours before the explosion.

DAMAGED ROOM WAS HANDSOMELY APPOINTED.

The room which was wrecked is to the rear of the main entrance from the west to the United States Senate wing. It is 25 feet wide by 75 feet long. It is handsomely furnished and richly decorated. Two massive chandeliers hang from the ceiling, and by some strange freak neither of them was badly damaged.

Immediately after the explosion every door in the building was closed and the structure searched, but no stranger was found. The reception room was filled with black, blinding smoke and the smell of burned powder was very distinct. A slight fire in cotton waste behind the telephone booth was promptly extinguished.

The only damage was in the reception room, and it was said today that a couple of thousand dollars would replace the shattered furnishings.

"The explosion was due in my opinion," said Superintendent Woods today, "to a bomb placed in the reception room by a crank. Just what his motive was, or what he hoped to accomplish, must be a mystery until we can arrest him."

"Six months ago, a man writing from St. Louis to Vice-President

Marshall declared that if any legislation favorable to peace labor was not passed a bomb would be exploded in the building. . . . In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, there was a gun explosion in the Capitol that caused \$50,000 damage.

Policeman F. G. Jones of the Capitol force was sitting in his chamber on the entrance floor of the Senate wing when he was roused by the shock of the shock.

"Only twenty minutes before," said Jones, "I had sent Capitol Police Officer Gunn over the north end of the building to close the windows for the night. It was not more than ten minutes since he had closed the windows directly over the telephone switchboard, he tells me."

"I regained my balance as soon as I could and dashed upstairs, followed by the other members of the force. The room was wrecked, as you see it now."

Jones telephoned to Supt. Woods and Sergeant-at-Arms Higgins, who responded hastily.

An investigation of the explosion was begun at once by Supt. Woods, Col. Higgins and the Chief of the Capitol police force.

Supt. Woods and the police summoned an expert on explosives and until the latter had made his report no official statement will be made public.

It was insisted that no suspicious characters had been seen about the building. It was believed that the contractors were working in the building, that the explosion was the work of some anarchist.

Ten minutes after the explosion, the one of burned powder was discovered throughout the north end of the building. The fumes were poisonous and not those which characterize the ignition of the various gunpowder compounds.

After the first rumors of a bomb, some of the investigators concluded that the blast had caused a spontaneous combustion in a pile of paper. The sides of the walls were torn out, however, and all the papers apparently were intact. There were no gas fixtures on the floor, and since an explosion occurred there nearly twenty years ago. No trace could be found of an exploded bomb. Supt. Woods said he had examined the structural features of the building and found that there was no damage other than in the immediate vicinity of the reception room. . . . Some officials thought the explosion was the work of an irresponsible crank with no other end in view than a sensation, others suggested that there was a gas leak from a pipe, and a person desiring to demonstrate his disapproval of some of the policies of the Government. . . . It was apparent that there was no intention of loss of life, as it is generally known that the room is empty at night.

Major Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police at Washington, who was in the Capitol last night at 12:30 o'clock, came here and attended the preliminary investigation. He said he had heard of the bomb explosion and that he read of it in this morning's papers and that he had been in the Capitol since he was a child.

"I wired Washington at 11:45," he said, "to see if my presence there is required and I am still awaiting a reply. The Capitol and the Senate are under the supervision of the Capitol police, who are efficient men, though without regular police training. They have no detective bureau, however, as this case is a crime. The department will assume jurisdiction. . . . So far as I know—and I would know if such are the case—there have been no threatening letters received by any officials in the Capitol or other administrative buildings. Neither has there been any agitation among the members of Congress. . . . threatening letter to the German ambassador just after the Lusitania sank, but nothing came of it."

POOR MAN FINDS \$100; GIVES IT TO POLICEMAN

Blue Serge Coat Lying on Floor Contains Wallet and Comfortable Roll of Bills.

A man's blue serge coat, with a wallet containing \$100 in bills, was found on the Lehigh Valley pier, at the foot of West Twenty-seventh street, yesterday by Arthur Mullin, a homeless man, who turned it over to Police Officer Kane.

The police believe the owner of the coat committed suicide by jumping to the river.

HOUSE TOPPLES INTO MINE.

Family Was Out Calling When It Happened.

HOSHEMER, Mich., July 3.—The story of the house of Andrew Leppie, on Colby mine location, collapsed a few nights ago. Heavy rains had loosened the ground and nearly an acre of surface fell into the mine workings.

Mrs. Leppie and her two children were visiting with a neighbor and they were not home when the house fell. The cracks in the surrounding surface were made further cave-ins, and at the same time, some 100 tons of rock fell from the top of the mine.

The Leppies are planning to move their home to safer ground.

The first mine explosion on the Gogebic range, and a good many have sprung up around it, and the prospectors were the property of the residents, who paid a nominal rental for the use of the company for the use of the group.

MILITIAMEN AT MOVIES.

The Old Guard of New York, 100 strong, under the command of Col. Adolph L. Kline, with the 10th Cavalry, N. G. M. T., and a detachment of the 1st Cavalry, were the guests of William T. H. of the Brighton Beach Hotel, at the annual meeting of the National Association of Police Commissioners, which was held at the Hotel New York and Hotel New York.

Two hundred and fifty guests, including the police commissioners of the United States, were present. The guests were entertained at a banquet at the Hotel New York, which was held at the Hotel New York.